

RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL  
OF  
TONBRIDGE.



ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

HEALTH

OF THE

TONBRIDGE RURAL DISTRICT

DURING THE YEAR

1909,

BY

JAMES SCOTT TEW, M.D., D.P.H.

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TUNBRIDGE WELLS:

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# Annual Report on the Health of the Tonbridge Rural Sanitary District in 1909.

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The present area of the Tonbridge Rural District is 46,852 statute acres, of which 188 are covered by water.

The **Population**, estimated to the middle of 1909, was 17,058, showing a decrease of 189 since the census of 1901, and of 23 on the estimated population of 1908.

Three hundred and eighty **Births** were registered, consisting of 173 of males, and 207 of females, and giving a **Birth-rate** of 22·2 per 1,000 of population, as compared with 23·2 in 1908, and 21·8 in 1907.

The number of registered **Deaths** amounted to 281, consisting of 145 of males and 136 of females. To this number must be added 9 deaths of residents which occurred in the Tunbridge Wells General Hospital, while 70 deaths in the Tonbridge Union Workhouse, and 1 in the Tonbridge Urban Isolation Hospital of non-residents must be deducted, making a nett total of 219 deaths.

The **Death-rate** was 12·8 per 1,000 of population, as compared with 13·2 in 1908, and 13·5 in 1907.

The **Principal Epidemic Diseases** include Small-pox, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Whooping-cough, Fever (including the three principal forms: Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid Fever, and Pyrexia of uncertain origin), and Diarrhœa.

Of the total 219 deaths only 8 were caused by one or other of these diseases, viz., 1 by Measles, 2 by Diphtheria, 1 by Enteric Fever, and 4 by Diarrhœa (including Epidemic and Zymotic Enteritis).

The **Epidemic Disease Death-rate** was 0·46 per 1,000 of population, as compared with 1·17 in the previous year, and 1·63 in 1907.

The **Infant Mortality**, *i.e.*, the number of deaths of infants under one year of age per each 1,000 registered births, was 81, as compared with 103 in the previous year, and 117 in 1907.

During the year 1909, the Birth-rate in **England and Wales**, taken as a whole, was 25·6 per 1,000 of the population, which is 0·9 per 1,000 below the rate in 1908, and lower than the rate in any other year on record.

The Death-rate in 1909 was 14·5 per 1,000, which was 0·2 per 1,000 below the rate in 1908, and lower than the rate in any other year on record.

In point of time the 24 cases which were notified during 1909 occurred as follows:—

January	...	...	...	...	5 cases.
February	...	...	...	...	1 case.
March	...	...	...	...	2 cases.
July	...	...	...	...	1 case.
September	...	...	...	...	4 cases.
October	...	...	...	...	11 „
					<hr/>
Total					24 cases.
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The outbreak which occurred at Hadlow in December of 1908 was increased by the notification of 4 more cases in January, 1909, 2 in March, and 1 in July, since when the village has been free from the disease.

There was one isolated case in January at Langton, and another in February at Speldhurst.

The fifteen remaining cases were all in the parish of Brenchley, 4 being notified from Brenchley, 2 from Capel, and 9 from Paddock Wood.

This outbreak commenced at Paddock Wood in September and the last case was notified at the end of October, when the disease was stamped out and the whole district was free during the last two months of the year.

The two deaths both occurred at the Isolation Hospital—the first case (a woman aged 38 years) was removed from the neighbourhood of Hadlow on March 12th, and died 4 days later, and the second was a girl aged 3 years who was removed from Brenchley on September 28th, and who died on the 1st October.

The following shows the age periods at which the cases and deaths occurred:—

1—5 years.	5—15 years.	25—65 years.	
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5	17	2	= 24 cases.
1		1	= 2 deaths.

Twenty-one of the cases were treated in the Isolation Hospital.

**Scarlet Fever.**—Forty-five non-fatal cases of this disease occurred, as against 65 cases and 1 death in the previous year. They were notified:—

January	...	...	...	...	11 cases.
February	...	...	...	...	8 „
March	...	...	...	...	6 „
May	...	...	...	...	1 case.



The rate of mortality among infants under one year of age per 1,000 registered births was 109, which is 11 per 1,000 below the rate in 1908. The rate in 1909 was lower than in any other year on record.

The Epidemic Disease Death-rate was 1.12 per 1,000 living, against 1.77, 1.28, and 1.34 respectively in the three preceding years.

The vital statistics for **this District** are very satisfactory, and compare even more favourably than usual with those for the whole of England and Wales, the general death-rate, the epidemic disease death-rate, and the infant mortality being respectively 1.7, 0.66, and 28 below the corresponding rates for the country generally.

	Death-rate.	Epidemic Disease Death-rate.	Infant Mortality.
England and Wales ... ..	14.5	1.12	109
Tonbridge Rural ... ..	12.8	0.46	81
	1.7	0.66	28

The Birth-rate for the District was 22.2, and has fallen 1.0 below the rate for 1908, and is 3.4 below the rate for England and Wales.

### (a) NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Under the provisions of the Infectious Disease (Notification) Acts, 1889 and 1899, the following diseases are compulsorily notifiable in the District: — Small-pox, Cholera, Diphtheria, Membranous Croup, Erysipelas, the Disease known as Scarlet Fever or Scarlatina, and the Fevers known by any of the following names: Typhus, Typhoid or Enteric, Relapsing, Continued and Puerperal.

Eighty-one cases were notified during the year, as compared with 157 cases in 1908, and comprised 24 cases of Diphtheria, 45 of Scarlet Fever, 10 of Erysipelas, and 2 of Enteric Fever.

**Diphtheria.**—I am pleased to report that the outbreaks of this disease to which this District has been subject during the last three years have abated. The following shows the number of cases notified and deaths from the disease during the past five years.

				cases.	deaths.
1905	...	...	...	17	2
1906	...	..	...	94	8
1907	...	...	...	168	14
1908	...	...	...	73	8
1909	...	...	...	24	2

July	...	...	...	...	3 cases.
August	...	...	...	...	3 „
September	...	...	...	...	5 „
November	...	...	...	...	7 „
December	...	...	...	...	1 „
Total					45 cases.

They were distributed over the Rural District as follows :—

Hildenborough	...	...	...	...	8 cases.
Capel	...	...	...	...	8 „
Pembury	...	...	...	...	8 „
Speldhurst	...	...	...	...	6 „
Horsmonden	...	...	...	...	4 „
Bidborough	...	...	...	...	4 „
Brenchley	...	...	...	...	2 „
Castle Hill	...	...	...	...	2 „
Paddock Wood	...	...	...	...	2 „
Matfield	...	...	...	...	1 case.
Total					45 cases.

The cases occurred at the following periods of life :—

<u>1—5 years.</u>	<u>5—15 years.</u>	<u>15—25 years.</u>	<u>25—65 years.</u>	
13	27	2	3	= 45 cases.

Forty-five of the patients were treated in the Isolation Hospital.

**Erysipelas.**—Ten non-fatal cases were notified as compared with 8 in the previous year, and arose 1 in January at Capel, 1 in February at the Union Workhouse, 1 in May at Pembury, 1 in June at the Workhouse, 2 in August (1 at the Workhouse and 1 at Brenchley), 2 in September at Capel, 1 in October at Capel, and 1 in December at the Workhouse.

With the exception of the case of a youth 18 years of age, all the patients were adults.

**Enteric Fever.**—Two cases of this disease were reported during the year, one of which proved fatal—there were 11 cases and two deaths in 1908.

The first case was that of an adult single woman who came from outside the District ill to relatives at Brenchley, and was notified on August 1st, but being too ill for present removal to Hospital, nurses were provided. The case was a very prolonged one with several relapses and later on malignant disease was also found to exist. She was eventually removed to the Capel Hospital on November 6th, and died there on 29th, after nearly 5 months' illness.

The second case was also that of an adult female, from Hildenborough, notification of which was received on November 1st. She was removed to the Hospital the same day and was still under treatment there at the end of the year.

**Small-Pox.**—Although no case of Small-pox was actually notified in this District, we had rather a narrow escape of an outbreak during the hop-picking season.

Early in October I received information from the Medical Officer of Health of the London County Council that a sailor had been taken into the Small-pox Hospital from Stepney. He contracted small-pox on shipboard coming from Algiers. Four of his ship-mates had what was then thought to be "Java fever" and two died in Hospital. Soon after landing at Newcastle-on-Tyne he went to the house of his married sister at Stepney, found they were hop-picking at Capel, and came on by train, arriving there on September 29th. He stayed the night in a barn in which were also housed his brother-in-law, sister, and an old woman and her daughter. The sailor was very ill during the night, and the following day these 5 persons returned by train to London to the sister's home at Stepney. A doctor was called in the same night, and after attending the sick man for 2 or 3 days notified the case as one of Small-pox. The man subsequently died. His sister and brother-in-law who travelled in the same carriage to London also contracted the disease, and altogether 9 cases arose from this original one.

On receipt of the information I immediately took all possible precaution, and Mr. Poole, Sanitary Inspector, promptly had the straw, &c., which was in the barn burnt, and the building thoroughly disinfected. Those home dwellers who were likely to have come in contact with the patient were systematically watched for over a fortnight and several were re-vaccinated. We ascertained as far as possible the names of those foreign pickers who had any chance of being contacts, and who returned to their homes in London, and communicated the information to the Local Authorities there.

I am glad to report that as far as this District was concerned the measures adopted proved efficient.

I may add that the Dislingbury Joint Hospital is provided for the treatment of small-pox cases only. An ambulance is on the premises and cases can be received within an hour or two of their notification. The Joint Board have recently decided to improve the water supply at this Hospital by laying on a 1½ inch main from the Mid-Kent Water Company's supply, which is distant about one mile.



**Puerperal Fever.**—It is satisfactory to be able to record that no cases of this disease occurred throughout the year.

**Tuberculosis** in all its forms caused 22 deaths during the year, as compared with 26 in 1908. Of these, 13 were certified as due to Phthisis (consumption of the lungs), as against 19 in 1908. The death-rate from all forms of the disease was 1·28 and the Phthisis death-rate 0·76 per 1,000 of population.

The death-rate in this District from all forms of the disease in 1908 was 1·52 and the Phthisis death-rate 1·11 per 1,000 of population, as compared with rates of 1·58 and 1·11 for England and Wales in that year. The comparative figures for 1909 for the country generally are not yet obtainable.

**Phthisis** is voluntarily notifiable in the District, and 18 cases were notified to me under this system, as follows:—3 in January at Brenchley; 1 in May at Brenchley; 3 in June at Brenchley; 2 in July at Brenchley; 3 in August (1 at Brenchley and 2 at Pembury); 3 in September (2 at Brenchley and 1 at Pembury); 1 in October at Brenchley; 1 in November at Pembury; and 1 in December at Brenchley. The explanation of the number of cases notified from Brenchley is that there are several Convalescent Homes there which take in persons suffering from Phthisis.

The Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1908, provide for the compulsory notification by Medical Officers of Poor Law Institutions, and by District Poor Law Medical Officers to the Medical Officers of Health acting for Sanitary Districts, of all cases of Phthisis occurring among inmates of Poor Law Institutions, and also among poor persons in receipt of parish relief in private houses—also the notification by Superintending Officers of Poor Law Institutions to Medical Officers of Health of the District of any persons leaving an Institution who has been notified as suffering from Phthisis. Twenty-five cases were so brought to my notice during the year, viz., 6 of poor persons residing in private houses, 18 of persons in the Union Workhouse, and 1 of a person leaving a public Institution outside the District whose intended place of destination was within the area of this district.

In addition to the card system mentioned in my last report, I have now procured a Register which is suitable and useful in keeping records of the cases.

Your Council on my recommendation procured a supply of each of the following leaflets and posters for distribution:—

- (a) A card “Hints for Prevention.”
- (b) A leaflet of “Facts and Suggestions.”
- (c) An illustrated poster regarding Consumption used by permission of the New York State Department of Health.
- (d) The same as an illustrated card.
- (e) The same as an illustrated sheet.



These should be extremely useful in bringing home to a patient the precautions which should be observed in order to prevent the infection of other members of the family, and also in illustrating to healthy persons those conditions which tend to cause the disease.

With the exception of the cases occurring in the Union Workhouse, in respect of which no action is taken by the District Council's Officials, disinfection of the premises or rooms occupied by patients has been carried out after death, and also when necessary in notified cases, and after persons who are suffering from the disease have left a house, and in all cases the above literature has been distributed.

## HOSPITAL ISOLATION.

Sixty-five cases of infectious disease were treated at the Capel Isolation Hospital during the year, and were admitted as follows:—

January	...	13 cases.	(9 Scarlet Fever, 4 Diphtheria).
February	...	9 „	(8 Scarlet Fever, 1 Diphtheria).
March	...	8 „	(6 Scarlet Fever, 2 Diphtheria).
May	...	1 case.	(Scarlet Fever).
July	...	3 cases.	(2 Scarlet Fever, 1 Diphtheria).
August	...	3 „	(Scarlet Fever).
September	...	9 „	(5 Scarlet Fever, 4 Diphtheria).
October	...	9 „	(Diphtheria).
November	...	9 „	(7 Scarlet Fever, 2 Enteric Fever).
December	...	1 case.	(Scarlet Fever).
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Total		65 cases.	(42 Scarlet Fever, 21 Diphtheria, 2 Enteric Fever).

There were three deaths in hospital—one from Diphtheria in March, of a woman removed from Hadlow, one in October also of Diphtheria, of a little girl 3 years of age, and one in November of an Enteric Fever-patient removed from Brenchley.

There were only two cases of infectious disease in the hospital at the end of the year, viz., 1 case of Enteric Fever, and 1 of Scarlet Fever.

### (b) NON-NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

**Measles.**—Only one death resulted from this disease, at Pembury, a girl aged 3 years.

**Influenza** caused eight deaths; 2 in January at Bidborough and London Road respectively; 2 in April (1 at Hildenborough and 1 at the Workhouse); 1 in May at the Workhouse; 1 in June at Lamberhurst; 1 in October at Paddock Wood; and 1 at Langton in December. The patients were all adults.

**Diarrhœa (including Epidemic or Zymotic Enteritis)** was responsible for 4 deaths:—1 in January at Lamberhurst; 1 in September at Horsmonden; and 2 in October (1 at Capel, and 1 at Horsmonden). Three of the deaths were of infants under one year of age, and the other that of an aged male.

No deaths were caused by **Whooping Cough**.

**Inspections.**—In addition to visits of inspection in connection with cases of infectious disease, I have made numerous special inspections in the District during the year, including inspections of the Hildenborough, Hadlow, Pembury, Speldhurst, and Paddock Wood Schools; the Capel and Dislingbury Hospitals; Speldhurst Sewage Works; cottages at Three Elm Lane; cowsheds at Brenchley; Lamberhurst drainage; Barden Pond; hop-pickers accommodation and water supplies, &c.

### COMMON LODGING-HOUSES.

There are no premises in the District which come strictly under the term "Common Lodging-house," but since the one at Hadlow has been abolished, certain people in that village have been taking in itinerant people as lodgers. These premises have been kept under observation and complaints have been received in respect of them.

The recommendation of the Local Government Board as expressed in the Memorandum respecting Common Lodging-houses, dated November 20th, 1901, as to the definition of a Common Lodging-house says: "It may be difficult to give a precise definition of the term 'common lodging-house' but looking to the preamble and general provisions of the Act, it appears to us to have reference to that class of lodging-houses in which persons of the poorer class are received for short periods, and although strangers to one another are allowed to inhabit one common room."

"We are of opinion that the period of letting is unimportant in determining whether a lodging-house comes under the Act now in question."

The Act referred to is the Public Health Act, 1875, Sect. 80.

It is *imperative* (by Section 76 of the Public Health Act) for a Local Authority to keep a register of the common lodging-houses in their District, and by Sect. 80 of the same Act to make Bye-laws from time to time for the regulation of these lodging-houses. So far, in this District, there are no common lodging-houses.

By Sect. 90 it is *permissive* for a Local Authority after a published notice by the Local Government Board to make Bye-laws with respect to houses let in lodgings, and the adoption of these would enable your officials to deal with premises of this description of which there is a tendency to increase.

## DAIRIES, COWSHEDS, AND MILKSHOPS.

The following shows the number of persons on the register at the end of the year.

Hadlow	...	...	...	...	10
Brenchley	...	...	...	...	13
Pembury	..	...	..	...	15
Hildenborough	...	...	...	...	10
Speldhurst	...	...	...	...	10
Tonbridge Rural	...	...	...	...	6
Capel...	...	...	...	...	9
Lamberhurst	...	...	...	...	9
Bidborough...	...	...	...	...	2
Horsmonden	...	...	...	...	2
					<hr/> 86 <hr/>

They are classified thus :—

Cowkeepers and Purveyors	...	...	...	...	51
Cowkeepers, Dairymen and Purveyors					11
Cowkeepers	...	...	...	...	12
Purveyors	...	...	...	...	3
Cowkeepers and Dairymen	...	...	...	...	8
Dairymen	...	...	...	...	1
					<hr/>
Total					86 <hr/>

There has been a great improvement made during the year in the condition of the buildings, owners and tenants alike having worked amicably in the matter, and there has even been an eagerness shown to bring the premises up to the standard required by the Regulations.

There were 28 new entries made on the Register during the year.

## SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

There are now 8 premises on the Register—an increase of 1 on the numbers in 1908. They are distributed over the District thus :—

Speldhurst	...	...	...	2
Hadlow	...	...	...	2
Hildenborough	...	...	...	1
Langton	...	...	...	1
Hawkenbury	...	...	...	1
Groombridge	...	...	...	1
				<hr/> 8 <hr/>



The premises have been found to be well conducted and in good condition, any small defects such as limewashing, &c., being remedied on request.

### FACTORY AND WORKHOPS ACT, 1901.

There are now 115 premises on the Register, as compared with 102 in 1908.

The following table shows the number in each parish and the heads under which they are classified.

PARISH.	WORKSHOPS.					WORK-PLACES.	TOTALS.
	Bake-houses.	Other Trades connected with Foods or Drinks.	Laundries.	Other Trades connected with Clothing.	Various.	Various.	
ASHURST .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
BIDBOROUGH ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
BRENCHLEY ..	10	..	1	7	14	8	40
CAPEL .. ..	3	..	..	..	2	1	6
HADLOW .. ..	4	..	..	6	5	2	17
HILDENBOROUGH ..	1	..	1	..	5	..	7
HORSMONDEN ..	2	..	2	..	2	2	8
LAMBERHURST ..	3	..	..	2	4	3	12
PEMBURY .. ..	4	..	..	..	5	..	9
SPELDHURST ..	3	..	..	1	5	2	11
TONBRIDGE RURAL	..	..	1	..	2	2	5
Totals ..	30	..	5	16	44	20	115

The work of inspection, &c., has been carried out by Mr. Poole, and the report required by the Secretary of State is appended. The condition of the premises has been found generally to be good, and calls for no special comment.

Part 3 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, has been adopted as far as it applies to Rural Districts, but Urban Powers have not been obtained which are necessary to put into operation Section 22 of that part of the Act.

### REFUSE REMOVAL.

The village of Hadlow is the only one which is scavenged by the Council, and this is done under a contract. The refuse is deposited at a suitable "tip," and the work of collection has been satisfactorily carried out.

It will become necessary, even if it is not so at the present time, for the question of the scavenging of such villages as Brenchley, Paddock Wood, and Langton, to be considered.

## EXCRETAL DISPOSAL.

Four sewage vans are still employed in the parishes of Brenchley, Capel, Hadlow, Horsmonden, Pembury, Speldhurst, and Tonbridge Rural Parish, and the demands for them to empty cesspools continue to increase. During the year, over two million gallons of sewage have been removed by these means.

The drainage at Lamberhurst is not in a satisfactory condition, and improvements were under consideration at the end of the year.

At Hadlow, in the Maidstone Road section, a new manhole has been built, and a 25ft. ventilating shaft has been erected.

At Golden Green the tank effluent which ran along the side of the road has been piped in for about 200 yards and led into the adjoining field.

The various sewage outfall works which have been carried out and are under the supervision of Mr. F. Harris, have been doing the work of sewage purification in a satisfactory manner; this is specially gratifying in the case of Paddock Wood, where, owing to the wet season, one might have feared mishaps, but with the exception of some extra pumping being required no trouble has been experienced.

I have chemically examined the filter bed effluent at the Speldhurst works on four occasions during the year (in May, June, September, and December) and in each case it was of a satisfactory character and of good appearance.

## WATER SUPPLY.

At Bidborough an extension of half a mile of 3in. main has been made to Prince Stile.

In the parish of Capel an extension of about a quarter of a mile of 1½in. main has been laid to supply the "George" Inn and other adjoining houses.

An extension has been arranged for at Hadlow from the village to the Freehold and a house beyond, and from "Redlands" to the "Carpenter's Arms" in Three Elm Lane.

At Speldhurst the extensions of water mains have been made principally on account of the development of building estates; thus, on the Church Farm Estate for Mr. A. Jarvis, on the Langton Estate (Stonewall Park Road) for Messrs. Strange, and a further one on the Church Farm Estate is under consideration for Messrs. Wallis & Son.

The extension proposed for the supply of the Dislingbury Joint Hospital is mentioned in reference to small-pox isolation.

## ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS AND SCHOOL CLOSURES.

I considered it necessary to advise the closure of the following Elementary Schools for the periods and on account of the infectious disease set opposite the following list:—



NAME OF SCHOOL.	INCLUSIVE DATES OF CLOSURE.	DISEASE.
Hildenborough School (No. 182)	Jan. 11th to Jan. 15th	Scarlet Fever.
Hadlow Council „ (No. 160)	„ 19th to Feb. 5th	Diphtheria.
Pembury „ „ (No. 279)	Feb. 4th to „ 19th	Measles.
Speldhurst School (No. 347) ...	Apl. 19th to Apl. 30th	Scarlet Fever.
Brenchley (Paddock Wood) Council School (Boys' Dept.) (No. 57) ... ..	Oct. 20th to Nov. 5th	Diphtheria.
Do. (Girls' Dept.)	Nov. 1st to „ 5th	Diphtheria.

In October a Memorandum was issued, jointly in the names of the Chief Medical Officers of the Local Government Board and the Board of Education, to Medical Officers of Health and School Medical Officers upon Public Health Administration for the prevention of the spread of infectious diseases among children attending public Elementary Schools, with special reference to the circumstances in which the closure of the Schools, or the exclusion of individual scholars, may be necessary.

This important Memorandum is an enlarged and revised edition of a similar one issued by the Local Government Board in January, 1908, and is divided into three parts. Part I. deals with the code requirements for school closure and exclusion of scholars, and the co-ordination of work of the Medical Officer of Health, of the School Medical Officer, and of other School Officers. Part II. recommends principles of action on the occurrence of infectious diseases at Elementary Schools; and Part III. gives rules for action in respect of particular diseases, and rules of official procedure.

It is evidently desirable that working arrangements should be satisfactorily established between the Public Health and the School Authorities if the best results are to be obtained in the prevention of the spread of infectious disease in the schools themselves and in the scholars' houses.

### OVERCROWDING.

Cases of overcrowding which have been found have been abated on a visit by one of your officials.

### BYE-LAWS, REGULATIONS, and ADOPTIVE ACTS.

The following are in force :—

Bye-laws with regard to Slaughterhouses in the Contributory places of Hadlow, Hildenborough, Speldhurst, and Tonbridge Rural, adopted August 21st, 1903, and allowed by the Local Government Board on the 31st August, 1903.

Bye-laws with respect to New Streets and Buildings, and with respect to the drainage of existing buildings.



Bye-laws for securing the decent lodging and accommodation of persons engaged in hop-picking or in the picking of fruit and vegetables, adopted 2nd August, 1907, and allowed by the Local Government Board on the 25th September, 1907.

REGULATIONS under the Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops Order of 1885, adopted 7th October and coming into force on 10th November, 1887. Reprinted in sheet form in 1906.

ADOPTIVE ACTS. The Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890, has been adopted.

Part III. of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, has also been adopted, so far as it applies to a Rural Authority.

No action has been necessary under the Housing of the Working Classes Act.

### **PRIVATE STREETS WORKS ACT.**

Urban powers have been obtained for the making up of Canterbury Road, Pembury, and Spimo Park Road, Paddock Wood.

### **REPORTS DURING YEAR.**

My Reports to your Council have included the following subjects:—  
Report on analyses of 22 samples of Water, Barden Stream, Phthisis, Typhoid Fever, Sewage Effluent, Small-pox, &c.

### **PROCEEDINGS UNDER PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS.**

Proceedings were taken against the owner of two houses at Lamberhurst for occupying one without having first obtained from the Council a Water Certificate. The defendant was ordered to pay the costs of the case, but did not obtain a Certificate and vacated the house in which he lived, and both were empty at the end of the year.

The **Health Conditions of the District at the end of the Year** were satisfactory, there having been only one case of infectious disease notified during the month of December.

Mr. Poole's report of the Sanitary work carried out by him during the year, the statistical tables required by the Local Government Board, and the table provided by the Secretary of State for recording action taken under the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, are appended.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

JAMES SCOTT TEW.

*March 7th, 1910.*



## SANITARY DEPARTMENT, PEMBURY,

TUNBRIDGE WELLS,

*February, 1910.*

GENTLEMEN,

I beg herewith to submit you my eleventh Annual Report of work done in my department.

The work devolving upon me in connection with notifiable diseases has been much lighter during the past year than in several previous years. The rise and fall of the number of patients admitted to the Isolation Hospital during the last six years is instructive, as follows :—

Admitted to Hospital during the year 1904	...	22
"                      "                      "                      1905	...	52
"                      "                      "                      1906	...	176
"                      "                      "                      1907	...	225
"                      "                      "                      1908	...	136
"                      "                      "                      1909	...	65

Although the number of cases admitted to the Hospital at Capel has been relatively small, the voluntary notification of Phthisis brings the number of houses disinfected up to 90.

There were 3 cases of infectious disease nursed at the patients' homes, and effective measures taken to prevent any spread.

One house was disinfected after a fatal case of cancer, and a Holiday Home at Bidborough was specially disinfected.

I paid several visits to some persons living at Matfield, who had come by ship from an infected port.

Dr. J. S. Tew has included in his Annual Report the particulars of visits paid to Tattlingbury Farm, Capel, where a sailor slept for one night while suffering from Small-pox. Happily no other cases occurred in this district, although 9 cases of the disease followed among his friends in London.

The need of good drinking water in one part of the parish of Capel has been felt for some time, but the expense of extending the water main, and the small amount of revenue that could be derived from those taking a supply, was a serious obstacle. I was fortunate enough to obtain substantial donations from the property owners more directly affected; the Engineer to the Water Company consented to using a 1½ inch main instead of the usual 3 inch main, thus still further reducing the original cost, and enabling the revenue to meet the guarantee required. The water main extension is now an accomplished fact, and all the houses on the line are connected.

The practice of cutting off the water from houses, the occupants of which are in arrears with paying their Water Rates, is a bad one from a sanitary point of view, and steps have been taken to avoid this.

Reference to the summary will show that there is a large increase in the number of farmers registered as cowkeepers. There is also a great improvement in many of the older cowsheds and dairies, and in a number of instances I have been able to arrange the expenses of alterations between landlord and tenant.

With respect to Section 4 of the Infectious Disease Prevention Act, 1890, which refers to the inspection of dairies in certain cases, and the power to prohibit the supply of milk, I reported on February 26th to your Council that during the last 10 years no cases of infectious disease have been traceable to any milk-supply within or without the district. There has therefore been no occasion to put the section in force. There have been occasions, however, when through the presence of infectious disease in the families of those having something to do with the cows or milk, certain persons have been forbidden to have anything to do with the cows, the milk, or milk vessels, for certain periods.

Two cowsheds have been closed as not complying with the Council's Bye-laws.

The cleanliness of the milkers, the practice of keeping large accumulations of dung near the cowsheds, and the proper drainage of the cow-yards, are the most difficult points I have to deal with.

I have given the hopper-houses in my district as much attention as I am able, and I can report a general improvement.

Several gipsy encampments have been dealt with. These generally give some trouble immediately after hop-picking is over.

\* The number of petrol stores, for which licenses are granted, continue to increase, and take up a considerable portion of my time.

A better drainage system at Ferrar's Estate is badly needed, and I trust will be carried out during this year.

Proceedings were taken against a person for allowing the occupation of two new houses at Lamberhurst. The defendant was fined, but preferred to allow the houses to remain unoccupied rather than comply with the law.

I am, Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

ERNEST POOLE,

*Sanitary Inspector.*





## Summary of Work done during the Year 1909.

---

Inspections made	...	...	...	...	856
Nuisances detected	...	...	...	...	276
Nuisances abated after formal notice	...	...	...	...	30
Nuisances abated after informal notice	...	...	...	...	242

### Drainage.

Drains (new)	...	...	...	...	30
Drains (improved)	...	..	...	...	63
Privies converted into waterclosets	...	...	...	...	5
Waterclosets (new)	..	...	...	...	10
Waterclosets (improved)	...	...	...	...	21
Cesspools (closed)	..	...	...	...	4
Ditches cleaned out	...	...	..	...	1

### Water Supply.

Samples of Water taken for Analysis	...	...	...	...	25
Houses connected to Water Mains	...	...	...	...	20
Water Certificates granted	...	...	...	...	3
Wells closed	...	...	...	...	12

### Houses.

Inspected	..	...	...	...	418
Repaired	...	...	...	...	32
Re-drained	...	...	...	...	63
Overcrowded	...	...	..	...	2
Disinfected	...	...	...	...	90
Schools inspected	...	...	...	...	5
Schools disinfected	...	...	...	...	2

### Workshops.

Inspected	...	...	...	...	87
Including Workplaces	...	...	...	...	20
Including Laundries	...	...	...	...	5
Including Bakehouses	...	..	...	...	27
Cleansed specially	..	...	..	..	8
New	...	...	...	...	5

**Slaughterhouses.**

Inspected	...	...	...	...	25
Defective	...	...	...	...	2
Cleansed after notice		...	...	...	6
Knackers' Licenses granted		...	...	...	1

**Cowsheds and Dairies.**

Inspected	...	...	...	...	102
Defective	...	...	...	...	35
New	...	...	...	...	27
Cleansed after notice		...	...	...	14
Retail Milk	...	...	...	..	56

**Hopper-houses.**

Inspected	...	...	...	...	793
Defective	...	...	...	...	14
New	...	...	...	...	23

**Petrol Stores.**

Inspected	...	...	...	...	41
New	...	...	...	...	8
Improved	...	...	...	...	4

**Carbide of Calcium Stores.**

Inspected	...	...	...	...	19
Improved	...	...	...	...	2
New	...	...	...	...	3

**Miscellaneous.**

Offensive trades	...	...	...	...	1
Offensive accumulations		...	...	...	3
Animals so kept as to be a nuisance			...	...	6
Referred to Magistrates		...	...	...	1







TABLE I.—Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1909 and previous Years.

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.				TOTAL DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT.	Deaths of Non-residents registered in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institutions beyond the District.	NETT DEATHS AT ALL AGES BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.		
		Number.	Rate.*	Under 1 Year of Age.	At all Ages.	Number.	Rate.*				Number.	Rate.*	
1	2	3	4	5	Rate per 1,000 Births registered.	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1899.	18229	490	26·8	65	126	371	20·3	90	71	..	300	16·4	
1900.	18289	483	26·4	54	111	339	18·5	104	91	..	248	13·5	
1901.	17247	441	25·5	45	102	298	17·2	82	69	..	229	13·2	
1902.	17218	397	23·0	44	110	277	16·0	93	57	..	220	12·7	
1903.	17195	372	21·6	45	120	269	15·6	86	62	8	215	12·5	
1904.	17172	423	24·6	43	101	254	14·7	76	59	3	198	11·5	
1905.	17149	394	22·9	38	96	250	14·5	86	73	1	178	10·3	
1906.	17126	406	23·7	41	100	308	17·0	102	84	5	229	13·3	
1907.	17110	373	21·8	44	117	311	18·1	120	91	12	232	13·5	
1908.	17081	397	23·2	41	103	283	16·5	95	67	11	227	13·2	
Averages for years 1899-1908.	17381	417	23·9	46	108	296	16·9	93	72	..	227	13·0	
1909.	17058	380	22·2	31	81	281	16·4	102	71	9	219	12·8	

\*Rates in Columns 4 and 8 should be calculated per 1,000 of the estimated gross population. In districts in which large public institutions seriously affect the statistics, the rates in Column 13 may be calculated on a nett population, obtained by deducting from the estimated gross population the average number of inmates not belonging to the district in such institutions.

NOTE.—The deaths to be included in Column 7 of this Table are the whole of those registered during the year as having actually occurred within the district or division. The deaths to be included in Column 12 are the number in Column 7, corrected by the subtraction of the number in Column 10 and the addition of the number in Column 11.

By the term “Non-residents” is meant persons brought into the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and dying in public institutions there; and by the term “Residents” is meant persons who have been taken out of the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and have died in public institutions elsewhere.

The “Public Institutions” to be taken into account, for the purposes of these Tables are those into which persons are habitually received on account of sickness or infirmity, such as hospitals, workhouses and lunatic asylums. A list of the Institutions in respect of the deaths in which corrections have been made should be given on the back of this Table.

Area of District in acres  
(exclusive of area covered by water.)

46,664

Total Population at all Ages

..

..

..

17,247

Number of inhabited houses

..

..

..

3,566

Average number of persons per house

..

..

..

4

At Census of 1901.

Institutions within the District receiving sick and infirm persons from outside the District.	Institutions outside the District receiving sick and infirm persons from the District.	CAPEL ISOLATION HOSPITAL. (In Parish of Pembury).
UNION WORKHOUSE (Pembury).	GENERAL HOSPITAL, Tunbridge Wells.	
JOINT SMALL-POX HOSPITAL (Capel).		

The Union Workhouse is situated within the District.



TABLE II.—Vital Statistics of separate Localities in 1909 and previous Years.

NAMES OF LOCALITIES.		TONBRIDGE RURAL. (Whole District).				TUNBRIDGE WELLS RURAL.				TONBRIDGE RURAL.				BRENCHELV.				LAMBERHURST.							
YEAR.		Population estimated to middle of each year.		Births registered.		Deaths at all Ages.		Deaths under 1 year.		Population estimated to middle of each year.		Births registered.		Deaths at all Ages.		Deaths under 1 year.		Population estimated to middle of each year.		Births registered.		Deaths at all Ages.		Deaths under 1 year.	
1900	..	18289	483	248	54	4030	97	42	7	4809	140	116	13	7517	203	74	32	1933	43	16	2				
1901	..	17247	441	229	45	..	53	36	6	..	132	79	13	..	217	95	30	..	39	19	6				
1902	..	17218	397	220	42	2828	57	19	1	4690	101	80	16	8016	207	97	22	1684	32	24	3				
1903	..	17195	372	215	45	2822	53	30	9	4703	104	68	16	8003	186	98	18	1667	29	19	2				
1904	..	17172	423	198	43	2816	58	26	3	4718	116	51	11	7987	212	104	25	1651	37	17	4				
1905	..	17149	394	178	38	2804	44	19	1	4732	112	52	9	7979	213	100	27	1634	25	7	1				
1906	..	17126	406	229	41	2794	47	28	3	4746	112	57	11	7967	213	133	25	1619	34	11	2				
1907	..	17110	373	232	44	2798	40	30	4	4760	110	78	16	7950	183	108	22	1602	40	16	2				
1908	..	17081	397	227	41	2791	55	31	4	4774	107	60	11	7930	203	116	23	1586	32	20	3				
Averages of years 1900 to 1908		17267	409	219	43	2960	56	29	4	4741	115	71	13	7918	204	102	25	1672	34	16	2				
1909	..	17058	380	219	31	2785	52	29	3	4788	113	59	5	7914	185	115	22	1571	30	16	1				

TABLE III.—Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1909.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.						TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY.				No. of Cases Removed to Hospital from each Locality.				
	At Ages—Years.						TONBRIDGE WELLS RURAL.	TONBRIDGE RURAL.	BRENCHELEY.	LAMBERKHURST.	TONBRIDGE WELLS RURAL.	TONBRIDGE RURAL.	BRENCHELEY.	LAMBERKHURST.	Total Cases removed to Hospital.
	Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.	65 and upwards.									
Small-pox ..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cholera ..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup) ..	24	5	17	..	2	..	2	7	15	..	1	7	13	..	21
Erysipelas ..	10	..	..	1	7	2	..	4	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever ..	45	13	27	2	3	..	10	12	23	..	10	11	21	..	42
Typhus Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric Fever ..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	2
Relapsing Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Continued Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plague ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Phthisis—Voluntary ..	18	..	4	4	10	..	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poor Law ..	25	..	..	5	20	..	1	20	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals ..	124	18	48	12	44	2	13	44	67	..	11	19	35	..	65

ISOLATION HOSPITALS.—Names and Situations—

(Fevers)—CAPEL, near Tonbridge	..	..	..	Total available beds ..	22.*	No. of Diseases that can be concurrently treated	3.
(Small-Pox)—JOINT ISOLATION HOSPITAL (near Capel)	"	"	"	"	12.	"	1.

\*These are reckoned on allowing 2,000 cubic feet for each bed.



TABLE IV.—Causes of, and Ages at, Death during Year 1909.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO WHOLE DISTRICT AT SUBJOINED AGES.						DEATHS AT ALL AGES OF "RESIDENTS" BELONGING TO LOCALITIES, WHETHER OCCURRING IN OR BEYOND THE DISTRICT.				TOTAL DEATHS WHETHER OF "RESIDENTS" OR "NON-RESIDENTS" IN THE DISTRICT.	
	All Ages.	Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.	65 and upwards.	TUNBRIDGE WELLS RURAL.	TONBRIDGE RURAL.	BRENCHELEY.		LAMBERHURST.
Small-pox .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles .. .. .	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Scarlet Fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Typhus Fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Epidemic Influenza ..	8	..	..	..	..	2	6	2	2	3	1	8
Whooping-cough .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2
Diphtheria, Membranous Croup ..	2	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
Croup .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric Fever .. ..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	2
Asiatic Cholera .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Diarrhoea, Dysentery ..	3	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	1	..
Epidemic or Zymotic Enteritis ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..
Enteritis .. .. .	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Other continued Fevers .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Septic Diseases .. ..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Intermittent Fever and Malarial Cachexia..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tuberculosis of Meninges .. ..	4	..	3	1	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	9
Tuberculosis of Lungs .. ..	13	..	1	..	3	9	..	1	4	8	..	..
Other forms of Tuberculosis .. ..	5	1	1	..	..	..	3	1	..	4	..	..
Alcoholism .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cancer .. .. .	15	..	..	1	..	10	4	4	3	7	1	7
Premature Birth .. ..	7	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..
Developmental Diseases .. ..	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	3	1	2
Old Age.. .. .	25	..	..	..	..	..	25	4	6	14	1	38
Meningitis .. .. .	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Inflammation and Softening of Brain ..	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	..
Organic Diseases of Heart .. ..	9	2	..	..	..	3	6	..	2	6	1	1
Acute Bronchitis .. ..	6	2	..	..	..	2	2	..	4	2	..	2
Chronic Bronchitis .. ..	10	1	..	..	..	3	6	2	..	7	1	..
Lobar (Croupous) Pneumonia .. ..	4	..	1	..	..	2	1	..	..	3	1	1
Lobular (Broncho-) Pneumonia .. ..	3	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	..	..
Diseases of Stomach .. ..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..
Obstruction of Intestines .. ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..
Cirrhosis of Liver .. ..	1	..	..	..	..	1	3	1	1	1	..	3
Nephritis and Bright's Disease .. ..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumours and other Affections of Female Genital Organs ..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	1
Accidents and Diseases of Parturition ..	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	1
Deaths by Accident or Negligence .. ..	6	1	..	1	..	3	1	..	4	2	..	1
Deaths by Suicide .. ..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	..
Deaths from Ill-defined Causes .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	9	28	29	6	24
All other Causes .. ..	72	7	3	4	3	28	27	9	28	29	6	24
All Causes .. .. .	219	31	12	7	8	72	89	29	59	115	16	102



TABLE V.—Infantile Mortality during the Year 1909.  
Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under one Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.		Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-2 Months.	2-3 Months.	3-4 Months.	4-5 Months.	5-6 Months.	6-7 Months.	7-8 Months.	8-9 Months.	9-10 Months.	10-11 Months.	11-12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year.
All Causes.	Certified ..	10	4	2	..	16	4	1	1	..	2	3	1	..	..	..	1	29
	Uncertified ..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
Common Infectious Diseases.	Small-pox ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Chicken-pox ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Measles ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Scarlet Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diarrhoeal Diseases.	Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
	Whooping Cough ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Wasting Diseases.	Diarrhoea, all forms	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
	Enteritis, Muco-enteritis, Gastro-enteritis, Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Tuberculous Diseases.	Premature Birth	6	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
	Congenital Defects	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Other Causes.	Injury at Birth...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Want of Breast-milk, Starvation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tuberculous Diseases.	Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus	2	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4
	Tuberculous Meningitis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Causes.	Tuberculous Peritonitis :	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Tabes Mesenterica	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Causes.	Other Tuberculous Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Erysipelas ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Causes.	Syphilis ..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Rickets ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Causes.	Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	4
	Convulsions ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	3
Other Causes.	Bronchitis ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	Laryngitis ..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Other Causes.	Pneumonia ..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Suffocation, overlying	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Other Causes.	Other Causes ..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4
		11	4	2	..	17	4	1	1	..	2	3	1	..	..	..	2	31

POPULATION—Estimated to middle of 1909

17,058.

Births in the Year

Legitimate ..

Illegitimate ..

Deaths in the Year of

Legitimate Infants ..

Illegitimate Infants ..

Deaths from all Causes at all Ages

219.



## Factories, Workshops, Workplaces and Homework.

### I.—INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

INCLUDING INSPECTIONS MADE BY SANITARY INSPECTORS OR INSPECTORS OF NUISANCES.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
<b>Factories</b> .. .. . (Including Factory Laundries).	—	—	
<b>Workshops</b> .. .. . (Including Workshop Laundries).	120	3	
<b>Workplaces</b> .. .. . (Other than Outworkers' premises included in Part 3 of this Report).	30	—	
<b>TOTAL</b> .. .. .	150	3	

### 2.—DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
NUISANCES UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS :—*				
Want of Cleanliness .. .. .	1	1		
Want of Ventilation .. .. .				
Overcrowding .. .. .				
Want of Drainage of Floors .. .. .				
Other Nuisances .. .. .				
†Sanitary Accommodation {				
OFFENCES UNDER THE FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT :—				
Illegal Occupation of Underground Bakehouse (S. 101) .. .. .				
Breach of Special Sanitary Requirements for Bakehouses (SS. 97 to 100) .. .. .	2	2		
Other Offences .. .. .				
(Excluding Offences relating to Outwork which are included in Part 3 of this Report).				
TOTAL .. .. .	3	3		

\*Including those specified in Sections 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

†For districts not in London state here whether Section 22 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, has been adopted by the District Council; and if so what standard of sufficiency and suitability of sanitary accommodation for persons employed in factories and workshops has been enforced.



### 3.—HOME WORK.

NATURE OF WORK.*	OUTWORKERS' LISTS, SECTION 107.										Inspections of Outworkers' Premises.			OUTWORK IN UNWHOLESOME PREMISES, SECTION 108.			OUTWORK IN INFECTED PREMISES, SECTIONS 109, 110.					
	Lists received from Employers.					Addresses of Outworkers. §		Notices served on Occupiers as to keeping or sending lists.			Prosecutions.		Instances.	Notices served.	Prosecutions.	Instances.	Orders made (S. 110).	Prosecutions (Sections 109, 110).				
	Sending twice in the year.		Sending once in the year.			Received from other Councils.	Forwarded to other Councils.	Failing to keep or permit inspection of lists.	Failing to send lists.	Prosecutions.	Instances.	Notices served.							Prosecutions.	Instances.	Orders made (S. 110).	Prosecutions (Sections 109, 110).
	Lists. †	Contractors.	Workmen.	Lists.	Contractors.																	
	Outworkers. †																					
Wearing Apparel —																						
(1) making, &c. . . . .																						
(2) cleaning and washing..																						
Lace, lace curtains and nets																						
Artificial flowers . . . . .																						
Nets, other than wire nets . .																						
Tents . . . . .																						
Sacks . . . . .																						
Furniture and upholstery . .																						
Fur pulling . . . . .																						
Feather sorting . . . . .																						
Umbrellas, &c. . . . .																						
Carding, &c., of bittons, &c. .																						
Paper bags and boxes . . . .																						
Basket making . . . . .																						
Brush making . . . . .																						
Racquet and tennis balls . .																						
Stuffed toys . . . . .																						
File making . . . . .																						
Electro-plate . . . . .																						
Cables and chains . . . . .																						
Anchors and grapnels . . . .																						
Cart gear . . . . .																						
Locks, latches and keys . . . .																						
Pea picking . . . . .																						
TOTAL . . . . .																						

\*If an occupier gives out work of more than one of the classes specified in column 1, and subdivides his list in such a way as to show the number of workers in each class of work, the list should be included among those in column 2 (or 5 as the case may be) against the principal class *only*, but the outworkers should be assigned in columns 3 and 4 (or 6 and 7) into their respective classes. A footnote should be added to show that this has been done.

†The figures required in columns 2, 3 and 4 are the *total* number of the lists received from those employers who comply strictly with the statutory duty of sending *two* lists each year and of the entries of names of outworkers in those lists. The entries in column 2 must necessarily be *even* numbers, as there will be two lists for each employer—in some previous returns odd numbers have been inserted. The figures in columns 3 and 4 will usually be (approximately) double of the number of individual outworkers whose names are given, since in the February and August lists of the same employer the same outworker's name will often be repeated.

§ In view of the wide discrepancies found to exist between the totals in the two columns when the returns are added together, it is desired that care may be taken to give exact figures. Only those addresses should be counted which have actually been received from or forwarded to other Councils during the year covered by the report.

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.		5.—OTHER MATTERS.	
Workshops on the Register (S. 131) at the end of the year.		Class.	Number.
Important classes of Workshops, such as Workshop Bakehouses may be enumerated here.	Bakehouses .. ..	Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories:—	
	Other Trades connected with Foods or Drinks .. ..	Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (S. 133) .. ..	27
	Laundries .. ..	Action taken in matters Notified by H.M. Inspector..	1
	Other Trades connected with Clothing .. ..	Inspector as remediable under the Public-Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act (S. 5) .. ..	5
	Various .. ..	Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector .. ..	14 41
Total number of Workshops on Register ..		Other .. ..	87
		Underground Bakehouses (S. 101) :—	
		Certificates granted during the year .. ..	
		In use at the end of the year .. ..	

March 4th, 1910.

J. S. TEW,

Medical Officer of Health.